**系統程式設計**

**Lab3 Demo Answers**

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1. **How do you direct the output file to ‘/dev/null’?**

Use open(“/dev/null”)

1. **The table of Part3   
   Does the bigger buffsize make IO faster?**

Not exactly. Initially, the bigger buffsize makes IO faster. However, when it comes to a specific buffsize (like 8192), the IO speed seems to almost be the same although the buffsize become bigger (like 16834).

1. **The table of Part4   
   What happened? Why?**

It cost more time when first IO. Because of the delayed-write, which means the data is not written to disk instantly. Instead, the data is first written to the buffer, wait until the buffer is full or the system needs to reuse the page buffer.

1. **The table of Part5  
   What happened? Why?**

The spending time almost be the same. Because fsync function confirm the data had written to disk, and wait for the completion of writing data to disk, not wait for buffer full then write to disk while not using fsync.